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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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March 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 53  
Humidity " 78 " 90

March 26, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 60  
Humidity 73 " 68

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST.  
Barometer 30.06.

7620 日四初月日潤

MONDAY, MARCH 26 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

British Troops Occupy Roisel.

London, March 25, 12.25 a.m.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We occupied Roisel, seven miles to the east of Peronne.

A strong enemy detachment attacked our positions at Beaumont les Cambrai and obtained a footing, but an immediate counter-attack drove him out.

We progressed on a front of a mile and a half south-west and west of Beaumont St. Mein, repulsing attacks, and northward of Becquerelle.

We also carried out successful raids to the east of Arras, and reached the enemy's second line.

We entered trenches to the east of Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties.

We dispersed an attack in the neighbourhood of Richebourg La Veu.

French Activities.

London, March 25, 2.10 a.m.

A French communique states:—There is little change to the north of Soissons.

We found numerous German corpses in the trenches captured yesterday to the north of Margival.

A German long-range gun bombarded Soissons, and there was lively artillery firing at Berry-au-Bac, Rheims and in Alsace.

A German hydroplane which was flying towards Eretat was captured at sea, the occupants being made prisoner.

A French aeroplane bombed an aviation ground to the north of Thiaucourt, wrecking sheds.

French squadrons profusely bombed works at Theonville and Briey, and the station at Conflans.

A Week of Liberation.

London, March 25, 2.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France says:—During the past week, 300 square miles of French territory, 200 towns and villages and 10,000 inhabitants have been restored to France.

Trench warfare has ceased on hundreds of miles along the Allies' front and has been succeeded by open fighting, while the great salient from Beaumont to Le Transloy has been absolutely flattened out.

The Germans have created a sharp, close line near Soissons, following the course of the Aisne. Their northern back-swing has changed the line from convex to concave.

The enemy's rearguard resistance is becoming more definite, running from Rouppe, Holnon wood, Vermand to Roisel.

German infantry succeeded briefly in re-entering Aigecourt and Beaumont, driving back our advance post. Reinforcements of cavalry and infantry speedily arrived and charged in the main street. Here the Germans were strongly posted. The enemy ran, after a sharp scarp, pursued by cavalry, leaving sixty dead and wounded.

British Occupy Ypres.

London, March 25, 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states:—British cavalry occupied Ypres, eight miles east-south-east of Bapaume, which had been the point of considerable resistance. Standing on a plateau 135 metres high, it commands a fine sweep of gently undulating country north-east towards Cambrai, and also the branch railway from Vele to St. Quentin.

This, and the entry of the British cavalry into Roisel, are the only definite changes in the position since yesterday.

Between Ypres and Beaumont les Cambrai, a distance of five miles, the Germans resisted more stoutly than anywhere else on our front.

In the fighting at Beaumont les Cambrai, the Germans sustained over a hundred casualties. Forty dead were picked up in the main street alone.

Elsewhere along the rear of his retreat, the enemy yesterday defended more energetically the line which his covering troops are momentarily holding.

Behind the recovered territory, many thousands are toiling day and night in restoring communications and clearing up the ruinous left by the Germans. The Royal Engineers are working magnificently, especially in building, most speedily, bridges able to bear the heaviest transport. Masses of troops appear and vanish in bewildering fashion.

The German Version.

London, March 25, 6.15 p.m.

A German official wireless message says:—To the south-east of Ypres, after mine-throwing, we advanced and found the trenches destroyed and evacuated. Our protecting troops gave way, in accordance with instructions, at Beaumont, Roisel, and to the east of the Croix canal, in flying losses on the attackers.

We repulsed the French at Vignay, and broke in the French lines at Soupir and Cerny, taking prisoner sixty men.

Between the sea and the Meuse our aeroplanes made numerous attacks, destroying seventeen Anglo-French machines.

British Position Improved.

London, March 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We drove off a bombing attack near Beaumont les Cambrai.

We improved our position west of Oisilles and entered enemy trenches north-east of Loos, taking prisoners and ejecting enemy raiders who entered our trenches.

To the west of Halluin, our aeroplanes bombed two important railway junctions.

There have been many air fights. Eight hostile machines were brought down, and four of ours are missing.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Appreciable French Progress.

London, March 25, 4.25 p.m.

A French communique states:—We progressed during the night to the north of Grand Saracourt, in the direction of St. Quentin.

The night was relatively calm between the Somme and the Oise. The prisoners we took yesterday belonged to seven different regiments.

We advanced appreciably to the north of Chauny, on the east bank of the Ailette, and consolidated positions there and in the region to the north of Soissons.

We seized portions of German trenches to the east of Malancourt wood, to the west of Meuse.

An enemy attempt on a trench in the direction of Apremont, to the east of the Meuse, was repulsed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

German aeroplanes bombed Calais and Dunkirk. There was no damage or victims at Dunkirk, but at Calais two civilians were killed and one wounded.

Rapid French Advance.

London, March 25, 6.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The enemy's apparent miscalculation as to the rapidity of the French pursuit has already cost him a heavy loss in men. The unexpectedly quick passage of the French from St. Quentin Canal to the Ailette forced the Germans to turn at bay, and large masses of German infantry are now engaged by the French along the whole front from St. Quentin to Ailette.

The French, advancing from the east bank of the Ailette, have arrived at the foot of the slopes leading to the Lagny plateau, which is bounded on this side by the Saint Gbain and Coney forests, while the troops from Soissons are steadily scaling the steep southern approaches to the plateau, which is a position of enormous strength.

Certainly an important feature of General von Hindenburg's scheme of defence would naturally play the part of a bastion, protecting the left flank. The Hindenburg line is therefore likely to be contested most violently.

The weather is now fine, and a high wind is rapidly drying the roads.

French Offensive Continued.

London, March 25.

A French communique says:—Our troops continued the offensive from the Somme to the Aisne. The struggle is stubborn, owing to the enemy's vigorous defence, but our soldiers, inflamed by the sight of the destruction wrought by the enemy, everywhere drove back the Germans, who sustained heavy losses. We threw back the enemy between the Somme and Oise beyond the important position Castris, Esuigny le Grand and Hill 121. A violent counter-attack debauching on the Esuigny-Benay front was broken by our fire.

South of the Oise, at various points we penetrated Lower Coney forest and reached the outskirts of Folembay and Coney le Chateau. The Germans moving towards Folembay were caught by our artillery and dispersed with great losses. North of Soissons we increased our gains, and repulsed two counter-attacks. Artillery firing is so live in the neighbourhood of Craonne.

Artillery fire made effective shooting on the Verdun front on enemy works north of Hill 304, and north west of Bezon Vaux.

### GERMAN BARBARITY.

France Protests to Neutral Nations.

London, March 25.

A Paris official message announces that France is protesting to neutrals that the Germans have not only barbarously devastated evacuated territory with the aim of raining for many years one of the most fertile regions of France.

The message recites a list of outrages, already cited, and adds that the French military authorities have established the fact that in the recaptured districts, notably Peronne, the Germans have stolen a large number of securities. Neutral Governments are requested to warn their banks against dealings therein, as the Allies will not recognise their validity.

### ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

Norwegian Shipping Organ Ignores German Threats.

London, March 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania states that, despite German threats to Norway, owing to the condemnation of submarine, the organ of Norwegian shippers approves the arming of merchantmen and suggests an agreement between neutrals on the matter.

### GERMANY AND TURKEY.

Military Chiefs in Conference.

London, March 25.

An official message from Berlin says that Ever Pasha, the Commander of the Turkish Army, has arrived at the German Headquarters, and has conferred with the Kaiser and General von Hindenburg.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

### CHINA AND GERMANY.

Shanghai Enemy Subjects to Register.

Shanghai, March 24.

Local Germans are ordered to register with the Chinese authorities within three days.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY AND AMERICA.

"The Time for Negotiations is Past."

London, March 25.

Alluding to the sinking of the American steamer *Heldron*, the *Cologne Gazette* declares:—"If President Wilson wishes to go to war on this account, let him do so. The time for negotiations is past."

A German Suggestion Declined.

London, March 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the United States has refused to accept a German suggestion to amend the Prussian-American Treaty.

Germany's object is to extend mutual exemption to merchants in case of war to general exemption of ships.

It has been decided to withdraw members of the American Relief Commission in Belgium, who will be replaced by neutrals. The American Minister at Brussels goes to Havre.

### THE CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

Grand Duke Nicholas Retires.

London, March 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is officially confirmed that the Grand Duke Nicholas has retired from the Commander-in-Chiefship, and that General Alexieff, Chief of the General Staff, officiates temporarily.

Military Resolution.

London, March 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a great meeting of soldiers on the Riga front, attended by General Dittliff and members of the Duma, unanimously resolved to strain every nerve in defence of the country.

General Alexieff reports a most favourable spirit among the troops.

German Intrigues.

London, March 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that revelations continue to be made of German intrigues. It transpires that a former leader of the Socialist extremists was paid two hundred roubles monthly.

The Government proposes to establish a monopoly for the sale of cereals and to abolish all religious and class disabilities.

The Government will meet all the financial engagements of the late Government.

Thousands of Arrests.

London, March 25.

Since the Revolution started, between 3,000 and 4,000 arrests have been made in Petrograd.

It is feared that a large number of German spies crossed the Swedo-Finnish frontier when the frontier guards abandoned their posts at the beginning of the Revolution.

Allied Army Ideals Explained.

London, March 25.

Colonel Knod, the British Military Attaché, attended a meeting of the Tserkoe Solo garrison and explained the discipline in the British Army and the relations between officers and men.

Other Allied officers made similar explanations elsewhere concerning their respective Armies.

Respects to the New Government.

London, March 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the British, French and Italian Ambassadors have presented their respects to the Provisional Government.

Sir George Buchanan was the first to address the Ministers.

M. Milukoff, replying on behalf of the Government, said he was full of confidence that Russia would justify the hopes and expectations of the Allies and her well-wishers.

Factory Hours.

London, March 25.

An eight-hours' day is being introduced in the Petrograd factories and works, with over-time by agreement. Any irreconcilable differences between the masters and men will be adjudicated upon by a Central Arbitration Board.

### GERMAN TYRANNY.

A Bishop Banished.

London, March 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Bishop Legraire, Headmaster and Chief of the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Malines, has been banished to Germany and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for harbouring sick-Frenchmen.

### THE RUSSIAN FRONTS.

London, March 25.

A Russian official message says:—On the western front, the Germans in the region of Mojsiki, north-west of Pstavy, discharged poison gas ineffectively.

On the Caucasus front, in the direction of Khanikin, on March 18, we dislodged the Turks from their position near the village of Hazin and the Bermilkerind Pass.

We attacked on March 19, Turks who occupied the position near Miantag.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

## TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

### THE COTTON CROP.

London, March 25.

According to a message from Washington, the census estimates that the total crop of cotton, exclusive of linters, amounts to 11,375,000 running bales.

### MASSING ON DUTCH BORDER.

Possible Surprise Move by Germany in Near Future.

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—The further declaration to-day by the Dutch Government does not add much to what has already been made known, but it emphasises Holland's determination not to yield one jot to either side, in upholding what the Government believes to be a completely neutral attitude, on the basis of all accepted international law, so long as this attitude is any way possible and consonant with the country's honour.

Meanwhile the whole country continues to watch with interest, not without anxiety, the situation just inside the German frontier.

There is no longer any doubt, both from published information and from other information in my possession, from undecipherable but trustworthy sources, that many thousands of German troops are now held in reserve at several great military depots adjacent to Holland's frontier. Most of these men have recently returned from the Romanian campaign, and possibly are where they are for no other reason than that they must be housed somewhere.

On this subject the *Handelsblad* this evening contains a curious comment. It says: "These troops appear, however, to be intended in the not distant future for quite another destination." On this matter it may be possible shortly to make rather a surprising statement.

### Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals is to be held on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 11.30 a.m. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Post Office Building.

### Won't Stay Away.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment. It transpired that the man was first convicted of being a suspected person, and then he was banished for a term of years, but he failed to keep away. Since that time he has been banished no less than six times, always coming back after a very short stay. The last occasion he was banished was only last month, and term of exile was ordered to be for 20 years. His Worship sent the case for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Clark's Circus, Kowloon.—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

Monday, March 26.

Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.



## NOTICES.

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## NEW MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now open to the public in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to—

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**A German Lie Exposed.**  
Contradicting a recent German falsehood to the effect that Belgium had pledged to England the most important and valuable parts of the Congo, and had ceded the Katanga province, the Belgian Government states officially that the loan of £3,600,000 needed for the colony's economic development was contracted on the most favourable terms, which in no way compromise the colony's integrity.

**Death of Famous Conductor.**  
Dr. George Robertson Sinclair, organist of Hereford Cathedral, and conductor of the Birmingham Musical Festival, died suddenly last month at Birmingham. Earlier in the evening he had conducted a rehearsal of the Choral Society. Dr. Sinclair, who was born at Croydon in 1863, had conducted the Three Choirs Festivals at Hereford since 1891. He was also Grand Organist for the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons.

**Germany's New Delegate.**  
Since February, German interests throughout the British Empire have been confided to Switzerland. This transference from America is the logical outcome of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Washington and Berlin. Switzerland has taken formal charge of the staff of 24 formed under Dr. Page at Carlton House terrace. With the exception of the three principals, who were Americans, the staff will be retained. The departmental heads will now be Swiss. Berne is being asked to send two specialists in sanitation, preferably army doctors, who will visit the German prisoners' camps in England, this being part of the duty which has fallen upon the German division. The work thrust upon Switzerland is considerable. It means taking over the German consulates in the different parts of the Empire, whether in Bombay or Calcutta, Colombo, Quebec, or Montreal, or elsewhere—wherever German interests are officially safeguarded.

**Anglo-American Trade.**  
An American Chamber of Commerce in London has recently been formed "to further the development of commerce between the United States of America and Great Britain and Ireland." The need for such a body, which would act as a bridge between American and British mercantile interests, has been apparent since the war, and it is intended that the new Chamber shall work in close association with purely British organizations of the same character. The American Ambassador is an honorary member, and the first officers include: President, Mr. G. M. Cassatt, director for Europe of the Remington Typewriter Company; vice-president, Mr. Wilson Orvis, director of the Vacuum Oil Company; hon. secretary, Mr. J. E. Dunning, European representative of the National City Bank of New York. Temporary offices have been opened in Lombard Street, E.O.

**Women Drinkers Census.**  
Complaint was made by the Blackburn Licensing Justices recently that in spite of all appeals there had been no diminution in drinking by women. Two hundred women had been found in one licensed house, and nearly 2,000 women in 200 public-houses at the same hour. The justices urged the Control Board to further restrict the hours of serving women. The Newport Chief Constable told the local licensing authority that the Liquor Control Board intended issuing very drastic restrictions if drinking in private houses did not materially diminish. Mr. Gerald Beesly, presiding at Birmingham Licensing Sessions, said the licensing justices, by a majority, had passed a resolution endorsing the principle of State purchase as the most promising solution of the drink problem, and stating that the present time was opportune. The Birmingham black list, he said, was the largest for many years.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LEUNG KAI, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher in European schools and universities in this Colony for ten years. He is now engaged in a good method of teaching Europeans to read Chinese examinations and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hong Kong Telegraph," office or direct to No. 100, Wellington Street, second floor.

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## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG  
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## NOTICE.

The special attention of the Public is directed to the under-mentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section three of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33.— Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

34.— Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "Consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)  
Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS  
in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

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with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

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arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailing.

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.  
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## CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship  
"HIRANO MARU,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 30th March, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Agents.

Hongkong 23rd March, 1917.

For a good solid meal is  
Café or Table d'Hôte with  
Wines & Liquors of the Best  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING & REGULAR  
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.  
PROMPT SERVICE.

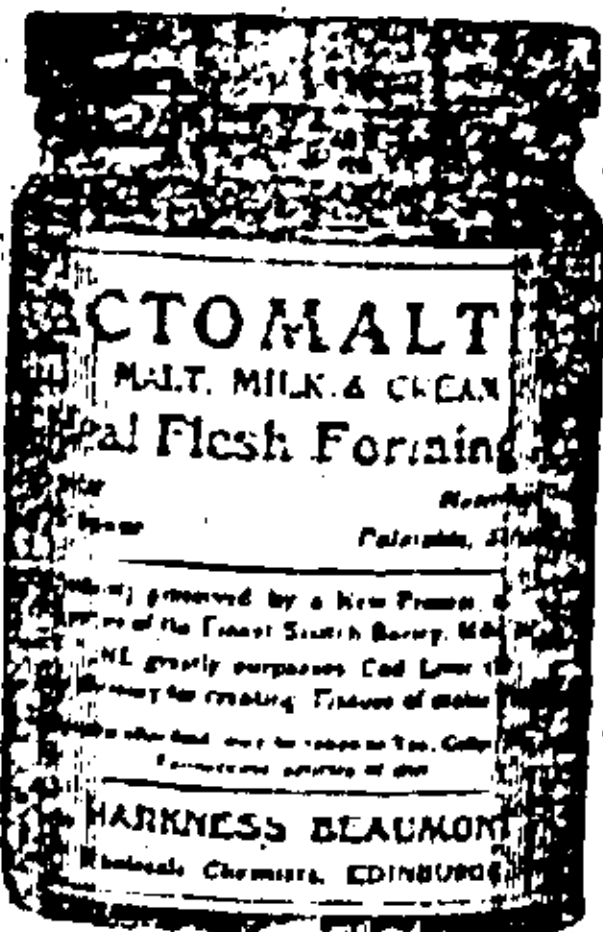
Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the  
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-  
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KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 422.

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of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the  
FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.



MOST  
DIGESTIBLE.  
EXCEEDINGLY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE.

HIGHLY  
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PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in  
Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency  
in the formation of tissues of stable texture,  
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

## NOTICE.

THE ASSOCIATION OF  
EXPORTERS AND DEALERS,  
OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING of the Members  
of the ASSOCIATION OF EX-  
PORTERS AND DEALERS OF  
HONGKONG will be held on  
TUESDAY the 27th March, 1917,  
at 4 P.M., precisely, in the  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
BUILDING, NEW GOVERNMENT  
BUILDING, for the following  
purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and  
Accounts of the Members  
for the year ended  
31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General  
Business.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917.

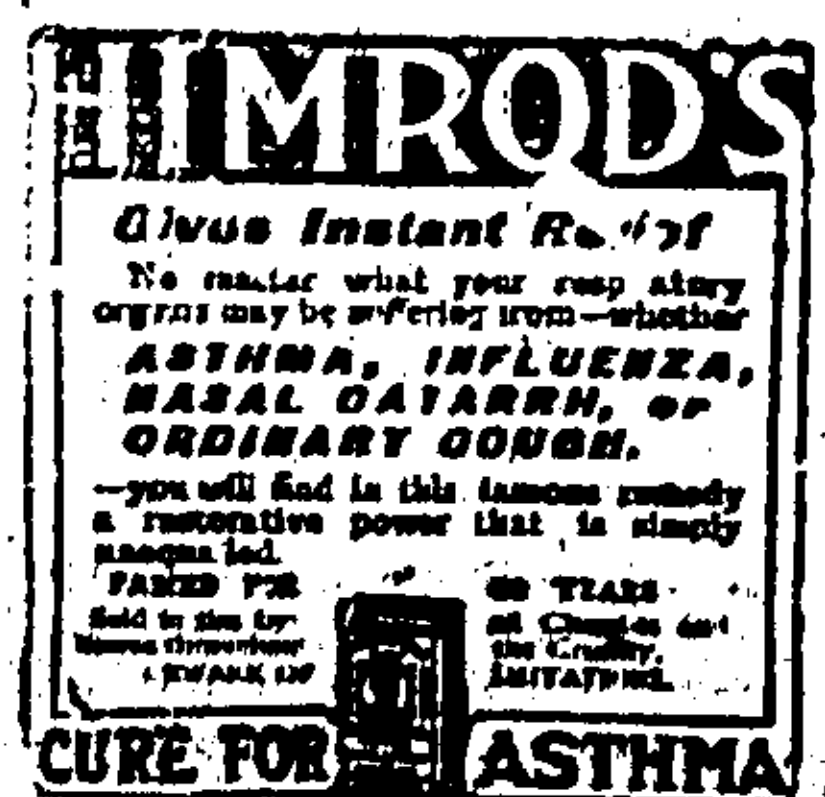
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FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER  
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenai.

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Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in  
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Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.  
Our Syrup is prepared from the best  
quality of Sugar. We give our special  
attention to the business and sanitary  
arrangements.



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& Co.

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SHOP in Chester Road next  
Moutrie's Lane a rear. Apply  
—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st May,  
1916, OFFICES, 2nd Floor St.  
George's Building. Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO BE LET—UNFURNISH-  
ED, NO. 2 MACDONNELL  
ROAD.—Apply: Johnson Stokes  
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TO BE LET.—First class  
FURNISHED ROOMS,  
suitable for Single Men, or  
Married Couples, with or without  
board. Electric Light and Bells.  
use of Telephone. Terms moder-  
ate: Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E.  
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"THE RETREAT" No. 58  
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HOUSES in Clifton Gardens,  
Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood &  
Moreton Terraces.  
HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-  
TON.

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THE HONGKONG LAND  
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TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOM-  
ED HOUSES in Gordon  
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Buildings, Kowloon.

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Kowloon Marine Lot 48,  
with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft.,  
suitable for coal storage or  
erection of godowns.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE &  
FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.

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TO LET—Furnished Bungalow  
at aipo. Four Rooms,  
Garden, Servants Quarters, &c.,  
Apply:—Deacon, Loker, Deacon  
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TO BE LET at the Peak,  
furnished and newly painted  
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Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's  
Buildings.

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WANTED.—ELECTRICAL  
APPARATUS For Face  
Massage. Apply Box 1268 c/o  
"Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S  
CHINESE-ENGLISH  
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STENOGRAPHER with  
a knowledge of filing and general  
office work. Apply in writing,  
giving experience, age reference  
and salary expected etc. Address  
Post Office Box No. 26, Hong-  
kong.

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MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.  
1917 Over and Touring Cars,  
6 Cyl der. 7 Seater.

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G. O. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street.  
Hongkong 18th February, 1917

FOR SALE.—24 "12" Slaz-  
enger Tennis Rackets, 35  
dozen "M & T" Superior Golf  
Balls, 10 dozen Slazenger Tennis  
Balls, 10 pieces back stop Tennis  
Netting. Apply: GEO. P.  
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MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED.

ALL QUALITIES IN STOCK

SIZES: 32" TO 48" CHEST.

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Mail to P. O. Box 431, Hongkong, or deliver to

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## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

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IT IS THE QUALITY OF  
"PALL MALL" CIGARETTES  
THAT HAS BROUGHT THEM TO THE FRONT.

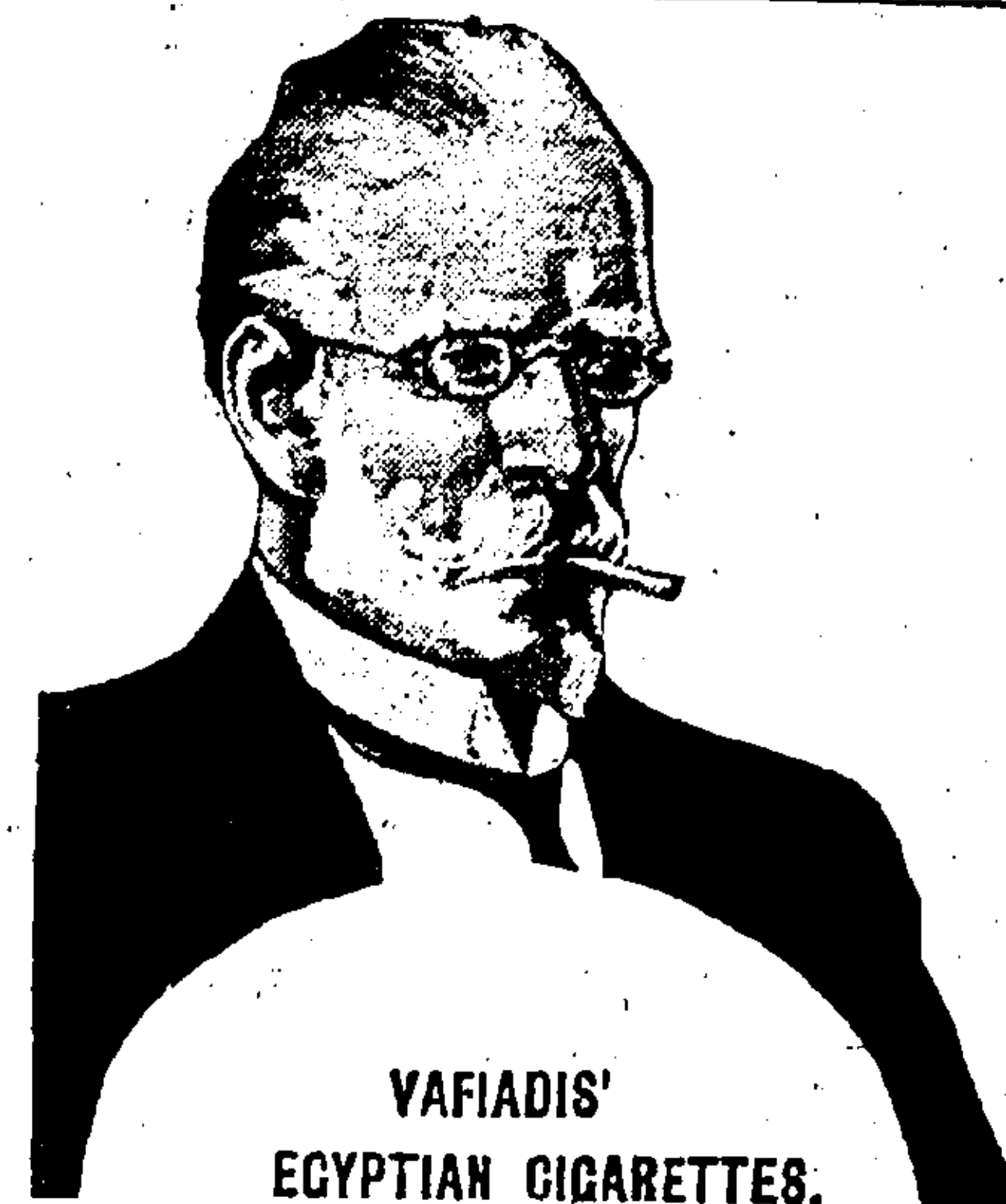
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INDIA GAUZE  
UNDERVESTS.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

Stocked in all Men's Sizes: 34 to 46 inch.

From \$1.25 to \$2.00 Each.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



VAFIADIS'

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

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## SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

• M. C. C. •

CORK TIPPED. .... Per 100. \$1.50  
GOLD. .... " " " " " " \$1.50  
PLAIN. .... " " " " " " \$1.25  
M.C.C. SPECIAL  
PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock from all high  
class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor, Gladiolus,  
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CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS,  
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES,  
CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.

ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES.

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PRACTICAL JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER

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IS REAL VALUE IN THE FINEST & PUREST  
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1 lb. Size for \$1.00

ANTISEPTIC. SOOTHING. HEALING.  
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND HEALTHY.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Telephone No. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## BIRTH.

WALLACE.—At 3, Tregunter Mansions, on the 24th inst., the wife of J. H. Wallace, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

LAMBERT—DUFFY.—At St. John's Cathedral, on March 25th, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Engineer Lieutenant John Lambert, R.D., R.N.R., Lloyd's Surveyor, Hongkong, eldest son of William Osborne Lambert, M.D., J.F., Aycliffe, Darlington, England, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Duffy, eldest daughter of Thomas Duffy, Esq., Oakland, California, U.S.A.

HOLLANDS—BULLEN.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on March 26, Henry Ebelbert Hollands, son of Mr. E. Hollands, of Eltham, Kent, to Margaret Elsie Bullen, daughter of Mr. A. J. Bullen, of Melbourne, Cambs.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917.

## THE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

For the first time since the outbreak of war, Hongkong is now placed under definite censorship regulations. The text of these, which have been promulgated by His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of controlling "the collection and communication of naval and military information," and "the spreading of false or prejudicial reports," appeared in our issue of Saturday. Based largely on the Defence of the Realm Act, which has been operative at home from the early days of the war, they are of a most comprehensive character, and they give the authorities power to proceed against any person uttering false statements; revealing war measures; the nature of which it is deemed advisable to keep secret; or circulating any rumour likely to prove injurious to the Empire in its prosecution of the war. The creating of trouble "between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects" is also made an offence under the measures now in force.

Though the new regulations apply to all classes and sections of the community, they particularly affect those who are concerned with the publication of newspapers and periodicals, for whom the situation is now made much clearer than it hitherto has been. The Press here has, all through the war, been subject to a form of censorship, it is true, but doubts have arisen as to the precise measure of authority which lay behind its imposition. In consequence of the general vagueness of the arrangements to which the newspapers have conformed, the position has never been really satisfactory, either to the authorities or to the Press in general; and the latter has suffered a deal of exasperation in its endeavours to respect official wishes. To mention only one point—and we have reason to write feelingly on this head—it has happened, not once or twice, but many times, that the newspaper which has shown its anxiety to assist the authorities, by submitting matter to the Censor, has suffered through such matter being suppressed, while contemporaries, less mindful of official instructions, have given publicity to the self-same matter, not troubling to ascertain the Censor's opinion as to the desirability of its circulation, without incurring any serious punishment. With the promulgation of the new regulations, however, it should not be possible for the exercise of caution to be penalised in this way, since they are very widely drawn and, moreover, carry heavy specified penalties in case of infringement. They definitely confer rights of censorship, and make the position definite where a considerable degree of confusion and uncertainty has existed heretofore.

As far as the publication of actual news goes, there has not, of course, been—and there never will be, we imagine—the same necessity for the exercise of a strict censorship in Hongkong as at home. We are too far removed from the actual seat of warfare for the publication of information to have much effect on the course of the war, and, since enemy agents have been placed beyond the power of doing harm, the likelihood of pro-German intrigue here has been reduced to an absolute minimum. That latter contingency has been still further reduced since China's breach with Germany. All the same, there are peculiarities of the situation in Hongkong which have made extreme vigilance necessary in the past, and which justify the exercise of precaution in the future. In every community there are "undesirables" who need to be kept under constant observation, and it is satisfactory to feel that mischief-makers, whatever their nationality may be, will need to walk warily in the future if they wish to escape the heavy penalties which have now been authorised in the case of offences which come within the scope of the new provisions. Very wide powers are invested in His Excellency the Governor by the regulations now put into force—some of them not necessarily bearing on the war at all—but, provided they are applied on common-sense lines and do not perpetuate the delays and irritations which have been experienced in the past, they are to be welcomed as clarifying a position which badly needed putting right.

## "Free and Fair Trade."

We would draw our readers' attention to a letter which appears under the above heading. All persons familiar with the conditions obtaining on Chinese-owned ships will readily confirm our correspondent's statements, and will agree that it is more than time that the British authorities took an active hand in the game. While there are a few of the Chinese-owned vessels that are a credit to the Colony, there are far more that are an absolute disgrace, and we should really like to know why they are allowed to remain so very much a law to themselves. Our correspondent mentions the fact that, on one such ship, "the load line had been moved eight inches up." Then why did nobody go to prison? And why do we so rarely hear of the prosecuting of a captain or shipping company for carrying passengers on a steamer not licensed for passenger traffic? So long as the Chinese shippers can ignore the regulations, they will always be able to pay higher wages than British companies. Admittedly there is no great reason why outsiders should bother themselves in pleading the cause of British shipping firms, for they are usually able to take good care of their own interests; but at least let us have the law applied all round—as much to one class of trade as to another.

## More German Sport.

One of to-day's wires records the fact that Bishop Legraire, the head of the Malines seminary, has been sent to serve nine months in a Hun prison for the abominable crime of giving shelter to some sick Frenchmen. The wonder is that it did not occur to the chivalrous Germans to treat him as they treated Miss Cavell. Surely the Vatican must begin to realise that, had it issued definite protests against Boche sacrilege earlier on in the war, this kind of thing would not be taking place now. Everyone is ready to acknowledge that His Holiness the Pope has throughout occupied the most difficult position that could possibly have fallen to a neutral potentate; but many people, of all shades of religious opinion, have been obliged at times to feel that far stronger action could and should have been taken by him. Admittedly he has no spiritual control over the Lutheran German Emperor, but he has plenty over the German Catholic bishops; yet we do not read that these—with one or two glorious exceptions, to be remarked—have denounced the destruction of cathedrals and churches, the murdering of priests, torturing of nuns etc., practised by the pious Boches. It is to be owned that the Vatican has given very grave scandal to millions of Catholics throughout the world by its failure to use the enormous powers at its command on behalf of civilisation's struggle against Humanism, and we earnestly hope that its policy will soon change.

Plain Speech in the Reichstag. The Russian revolution could not be expected to take place without its effect being almost instantly felt in Germany; and no one can possibly feel surprised at the announcement that already some members of the Reichstag have begun to call a spade a spade. One member accused the Kaiser and the Chancellor of having caused the war, and added that "he would be delighted if the same progress were made in Germany as had been made lately in Russia," while two others spoke very plainly indeed on the subject of the prevalent scarcity of food. Doubtless these bold spirits will soon be sent to share Herr Liebknecht's imprisonment—for that is the kind of block-headed procedure which a ruler of the Kaiser's type would naturally adopt; and needless to say, this will only mean throwing oil on the fire that is already kindled. The militarist "ring" may be able to stifle free speech in certain cases, but they cannot prevent men from thinking; and now they can no more turn back the revolutionary tide which is creeping nearer and nearer to their feet than they can make the sea still. Kaiser Wilhelm's performance has not only cost him his own crown, but they have sent away from his hospital, posterity all chances of reigning.

## DAY BY DAY.

TO LEAVE YOUR UMBRELLA IN THE VESTIBULE OF A CHURCH IS A SURE TEST OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 28th anniversary of the death of John Bright.

Returned.  
Mr. G. A. Woodcock and Miss E. Woodcock have returned from Home.

Final Dividend.  
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 1s. 0.25.

Smokes Acknowledged.  
The following postcard has just been received by the "Little Bit Workers' Society," dated February 13:—"Many thanks for two parcels of smokes received, for which the men are most grateful. They arrived at a most welcome moment.—G. L. Thornton, Captain R. A. M. C."

An Inconsistent Defendant.  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a coat, the property of a friend. The defendant's story was the complainant had given him the coat to pawn, but to this he did not remain consistent, and his Worship sent him to prison for one month with hard labour.

## Sequel to Burglary.

A burglary recently occurred at 368, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, Subsequently the Police searched the premises of a man who was living at 283, Canton Road, Yau-mat, and found a large quantity of the missing property in his possession. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and sentenced to six months' hard labour with four hours' stocks.

Fire.  
A fire broke out at 270, Queen's Road Central, early on Sunday morning, with the result that the two top floors were gutted. The fallen to a neutral potentate; but many people, of all shades of religious opinion, have been obliged at times to feel that far stronger action could and should have been taken by him. Admittedly he has no spiritual control over the Lutheran German Emperor, but he has plenty over the German Catholic bishops; yet we do not read that these—with one or two glorious exceptions, to be remarked—have denounced the destruction of cathedrals and churches, the murdering of priests, torturing of nuns etc., practised by the pious Boches. It is to be owned that the Vatican has given very grave scandal to millions of Catholics throughout the world by its failure to use the enormous powers at its command on behalf of civilisation's struggle against Humanism, and we earnestly hope that its policy will soon change.

## MISSION WORK IN BORNEO.

Subscriptions Acknowledged.

The Rev. Mother Helen of Sarawak, at present guest at the Italian Convent, Caine Road, gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations in aid of the Franciscan Sisters of British North Borneo and Sarawak—

Mrs. Barker, \$200; Sir Paul Chater, \$100; Messrs. Shawan Thomas and Co., \$100; Mr. Tong Leu Chan, \$100; Mr. and Mrs. Walters, \$100; Mrs. J. M. Alves, \$100; Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., \$50; Mr. Choo Po Chien, \$50; Dr. A. S. Gomes, \$25; Mr. J. A. Tarrant, \$25; Mr. Fisher, \$25; Capt. Halliday, \$20; Lady May, \$10; Mr. J. Dillon, \$10; Mr. Ho Wong, \$10; Mr. Kwong Ye Son, \$10; Mr. N. J. Stabb, \$10; Compadre Hongkong Bank, \$10; Mrs. Green, \$10; Master Green, \$10; Mr. E. Morrison, \$10; Mr. Watson, \$10; Mr. L. A. Barton, \$10; Mr. P. H. Murray, \$10; Mr. J. P. de Martin, \$10; Mr. W. O'Connor, \$10; Mr. W. G. Fitzgibbon, \$10; Mr. Kwong Yui Tai, \$10; Mr. Ah Wong, \$10; Mr. Bick, \$10; Messrs. A. Kwai Co., \$10; L. O. P., \$10; Anonymous, \$10; Mr. Watson, \$5; Mr. Aitons, \$5; Mr. T. Murphy, \$5; Mr. Jack Murphy, \$5; Mr. J. M. Murphy, \$5; Mr. Stainfield, \$5; Capt. Egan, \$5; Mr. J. G. Swanson, \$5; Mr. L. M. Wo, \$5; Mr. F. A. N. N. N. \$5; Mr. P. A. Dixon, \$5; Mr. A. M. P. Silva, \$5; Mr. K. E. Leung, \$5; Capt. Carr, \$5; Mrs. Harris, \$5; A Friend, \$5; S. R., \$5; Two Indian Friends, \$7; French, \$5; Mrs. Stewart, \$1.

Those who wish to assist the cause can forward their donations to the Rev. Mother Helen, c/o the Italian Convent. Acknowledgement of same received will be made periodically in this paper.

## LOCAL SPORT.

### FOOTBALL.

R.E. v. Club.

The weather was dull and cold, with a hint of rain in the air, as these teams lined out on the Club ground on Saturday for the final Senior League match of the season. R.E. were practically at full strength, the only change being on the extreme right, where Richards took the place of Millard, while Brennan made a welcome re-appearance at right half. The Club, on the other hand, were rather poorly represented, Robinson being a notable absentee. Black was able to turn out, however, but it can hardly be said that his presence greatly strengthened the Club side. As a matter of fact, he had an "off" day, Bailton being easily the better back.

The Club won the toss, and from the kick-off, Scott went through, and transferred to Pearce on the left. The winger easily beat Black, but his final centre was weak—Stewart falling back and booting clear. McTavish secured, and treated the crowd to some neat footwork, before pushing out a nice ball to Clemo. The outside-left immediately showed a clean pair of heels to Brennan, who was on the slow side, but Coxon dashed across and placed Townsend in possession with a well-judged kick. The inside man however, shot wide and high when well placed. R.E. were playing their usual forcing game, and twice Pearce sent passes through on the left from Scott's but his centres lacked power and were badly placed, the inside forwards very frequently being obliged to run back for the ball.

Clever footwork by White found Black guessing again, but Reilton covered his partner splendidly, taking the ball from Townsend's feet, as the latter was readying himself inside the penalty area. Stewart was holding Scott well, but the big centre at last forced his way through, and had a splendid chance of shooting, but preferred to put the ball out to Richards, who was robbed by Bailton, the back being very safe.

Now occurred the most remarkable incident of the game. A high dropping shot was sent in, which Goldenburg, in the Club goal, appeared to think would go over the bar. Realising his mistake just in time, however, the goalie sought the leather in his arms, and all but carried it over the goal-line. Indeed, many spectators were of the opinion that a goal had been scored. The ball was somehow scrambled away, but White returned a hard drive straight at the custodian. The ball struck him between the legs and lodged there. Before Goldenburg could recover, the eager R.E. forwards were upon him, and bundled him and the ball well over the goal-line, but to the astonishment of all spectators, no whistle was sounded, and the harassed custodian again threw away. In the scrimmage which resulted, it was difficult to follow play, but the ball was certainly handled by one of the R.E. forwards, before being cleared by Stewart. However the game was still allowed to proceed, and, for some inexplicable reason, the R.E. made no claim for the goal they certainly had scored.

We don't say that a goal should—or would—have been awarded for the referee was in no position to see what actually occurred, but we do think it was unfortunate for the R.E. that he was not so placed. Encouraged by their good fortune, the Club had a brief spell of attacking, Clemo putting in some smart work on the left. From one of his excellent centres, Walker had a chance, but was yards too slow, and Coxon cleared his line. Some rather tame play followed, a long shot from Stalker being the only incident of note for some time, both teams failing to keep up the fast pace. The interval whistle sounded soon afterwards. It had been the R.E.'s half.

The Club went away with a rush on resuming, some neat combination on the left wing threatening the R.E. goal, but Coxon dashed across after Clemo and rounded him off, and put the ball back. From the three-

in Clemo again got away but dallied too long with his centre. Scott tried hard to set his forwards going, but Stewart was holding the supports inside men well, and the usually dangerous White was seldom in the picture. The Club were now having more of the play, McTavish and Clemo combining well in the left wing. From his partner's pass, Clemo slipped past Brennan. Seeing his way blocked by Blumfield, the outside left veered inwards and took the ball well inside the penalty area. A goal seemed certain, but Clemo, endeavouring to make absolutely certain, hesitated just long enough to allow Coxon to clear. The Club kept up the pressure, and were certainly having the best of the play, when an unfortunate accident deprived them of the services of Stalker, who was badly hurt in a collision with Smith, and took no further part in the game.

McTavish got away on resuming and gave to Clemo, who put in a fine centre, but Walker just failed to get to the ball. The game had now slackened off, and in the failing light it was at times difficult to follow play. The forwards of both sides were obviously feeling the effects of a fast first half, and goals never looked like occurring. On one occasion McTavish tried a long screw shot, but it lacked power and was easily cleared. At the other end White twice went through, but his final efforts were weak. Many spectators now left the ground, and the game fizzled out in a goal-less draw.

### "CROSBAR."

### Second Division Match.

In the match between South China Athletic and D Company K. S. L. I. on Saturday, the former were having a little the better of the game when an unfortunate circumstance handicapped them to such an extent that they could not keep up their rather fine form. This was due to one of the Chinese players falling and breaking his leg. For the soldiers, Plimmer and Davis played a good game in the forward line, but although these men had some chances of scoring, they did not take advantage of them. The Chinese were only represented by ten players after the accident referred to, but they held their own, putting up a good defence, which the soldiers, try as they would, could not break down. Shortly before the final whistle, a Chinese forward nearly got in a goal, but he had had luck in shooting. No goals had been scored by either side when the end came.

### CRICKET.

R.O.A. Cup Match.  
In the Royal Artillery Cup Competition, the 88th and 83rd Companies met on Saturday at Happy Valley, the former securing a runaway victory. Score:—

88th Company.  
Sgt. Talford, c Down, b Baker 60  
Sgt. Smith, c Down, b Baker 34  
Bomb. Graham, c Veal, b Attwood ... 3  
Corpl. Smith, c Veal, b Baker 19  
Sergt. Ross, b Baker ... 18  
Guar. Caple, c Baker, b Attwood ... 7  
Sergt. Davis, not out ... 2  
Extras ... 16

Total (six wickets) ... 157

Guar. Hansford, Sgt. Deeborough, Corpl. Griffiths, and Guar. Dickenson did not bat.

Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Lieut. Baker ... 11 0 43 4  
Guar. Palmer ... 7 0 42 0  
Sergt. Ross ... 4 0 24 0  
Guar. Attwood ... 8 1 28 2

83rd Company.  
Lieut. Baker, c Dickenson, b Caple ... 9  
Bomb. Dix, b Caple ... 6  
Guar. Page, b Hansford ... 6  
Sergt. Rice, b Graham ... 7  
Bomb. Veal, c Hansford, b Caple ... 7  
Guar. Attwood, b Graham ... 6  
Bomb. Down, b Caple ... 13  
Guar. Taylor, not out ... 8  
Guar. Palmer, did not bat ... 2  
Guar. Farley, b Caple ... 9  
Extras ... 9

Total ... 59  
Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Guar. Hansford ... 6 4 ... 6 1  
Guar. Caple ... 11 5 2 ... 26 5  
Guar. Graham ... 6 0 10 ... 4

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

President Wilson represents America in the present crisis, but few outside his own country may realise how strictly limited are his powers in the conduct of foreign affairs, says the *Chronicle*. He can give instructions to his Ambassadors, and direct them to pursue a certain policy, but he is quite powerless to take definite action without the approval of Congress, or, in some cases, of the Senate. Thus he cannot declare war; that power is reserved to Congress, and though he can initiate negotiations he cannot make a treaty with a foreign country without the assent of a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

Mr. Ford, in offering to provide the United States Navy with 1,000 submarines daily, each 20ft. long, and operated by one man, is merely keeping up American traditions of under-water craft. The first noticeable success in this line was a boat, fitted with two oars on the principle of the screw, a valve for admitting water to sink the boat, and a device for attaching explosives to the bottom of vessels, introduced by an American named Bushnell in 1776. Another American, Mr. Delany, in 1859, invented a submarine capable of remaining under water four hours, whilst still another, Mr. Phillips, in the same decade, was successful in devising a vessel in which he and his family spent a whole day at the bottom of Lake Michigan.

Mr. Lloyd George's unconventional absence from the House (with the heightening of the importance of Mr. Bonar Law's position) on the opening day would not have seemed a break with precedent pleasing either to the Duke of Wellington or Sir Robert Walpole, remarks the *Chronicle*. When the date was invited by the King to form a Government he declared that the "difficulty and the predominance" were in the House of Commons. The head of the Government, he held, should be the Leader of the House. This year is the bicentenary of Sir Robert Walpole's and of his first term of office. When he resumed it was to hold office for 21 years—the longest term in our records. He was the first of English statesmen "to recognise the advantages of a united Cabinet, and the first to resign in obedience to an adverse vote of the Commons."

If this is the day of young men we have also good reason to be proud of our veterans. Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood enters his eightieth year to-day, and a glance backwards shows how wonderful his career has been. As a midshipman he saw fighting with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea before any of the admirals who command our Fleet were born. At 20 he was a dashing "cornet of horse," and had won the V. O. in the Indian Mutiny. After service in the Ashanti, Kaffir, Zulu, and Transvaal wars he was still fighting at the age of 56 and he did not resign command until 12 years later. For the present Sir Evelyn does a good deal of unostentatious war work, writes books (one appeared last year and another is announced), and keeps fit by riding and cycling, with lawn tennis as a summer extra.

Dr. Sinclair, organist of Hereford Cathedral, whose sudden death has caused great regret to all music lovers was best known as the conductor of Three Choirs Festival. This event of the musical world was in pre-war days held annually in strict rotation at the cathedrals of Hereford, Gloucester and Worcester, and those who have seen and heard Dr. Sinclair on the occasions when the festival has thronged the old Roman Cathedral at Hereford will never forget his wonderful ability. Dr. Sinclair had the unique distinction of being assistant organist at Gloucester Cathedral at the age of 16, while at 17 he was organist at











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10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

TUESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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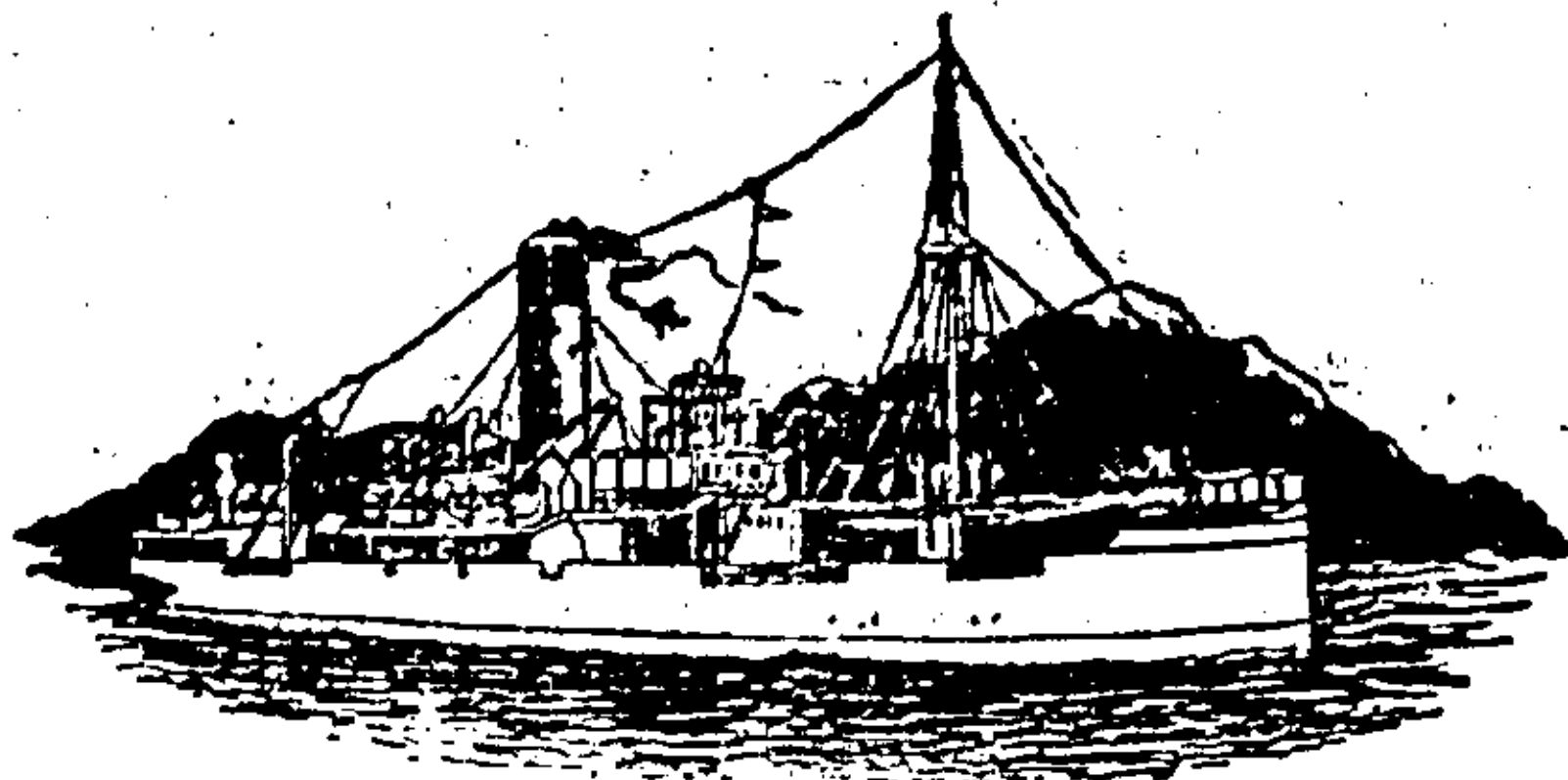
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## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

## A FRANTIC GERMAN APPEAL.

Feared Invasion by the Allies.

London, March 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Bern states that the Prussian Minister for War urgently appeals for contributions to the War Loan, not alone for military purposes, but to prove to the world that Germany is economically inviolable.

The Minister warns the people that if money is not forthcoming, the enemy will soon be in Germany spreading devastation.

## CANADA'S THIRD WAR LOAN.

London, March 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, subscriptions to Canada's third War Loan of 150 million dollars have closed. The Finance Minister announced that it was a most magnificent success, and estimated that the subscriptions would total 250 million dollars.

## THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

London, March 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, the latest New South Wales election returns indicate that the National Government Party is certain of fifty-four seats and the Independent Labourites thirty-two. The doubtful returns are four. Mr. Meagher, the Speaker, and Mr. McGowan, the former Labour leader, were substantially defeated.

The election issue was the formation of a National State Government to assist the Commonwealth Government in the prosecution of the war.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE RAIDER MOEWE.

Her Alleged Captures.

Amsterdam, March 23.

A message from Berlin states:—The Moewe captured 123,100 tons of shipping comprising twenty-two steamers, five sailing vessels. Eight of the steamers were armed. The Moewe brought back 533 prisoners.

## An Admiralty Statement.

London, March 24.

The Admiralty announces that information which is being circulated by the German wireless press shows that in addition to the ships sunk and captured by the Moewe, mentioned in the communiqué of January 17, the following have also been sunk: British-French Prince, Eddie, Brecknock, Rhodanthe, Katherine, Otaki, Demetron, Governor, Jean, Norwegian—Stunt.

It is announced that the St. Theodore, previously cabled as definitely sunk and some of the above-named, have not been insurable for some weeks past. Others have recently sailed.

## GERMANY'S DECREASING BREAD RATIONS.

Despondent Comments.

Amsterdam, March 23.

The German papers comment despondently on the increased hardship caused by the reduction of the bread ration.

## Bitter Debate in the Reichstag.

Amsterdam, March 24.

A bitter debate has taken place in the Reichstag on the food question.

The Minority Socialist Kunert denounced the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg as the originators of the war. He compared the German reactionaries to the late Russian regime and declared that he would be delighted if the same progress was made in Germany as had lately been made in Russia.

The President called Herr Kunert to order. The Socialist Koch complained of the "terrible under-feeding" of the population.

The Minority Socialist Dittmann declared that the Government well knew that workmen were collapsing of hunger. These statements caused a great commotion.

## DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, March 24.

The "Kölnische Volkszeitung" bitterly complains of the conduct of the wealthy in despising the common soldiers and carousing while there are hollow-checked and underfed children, who beg at their doors.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

Some Unanswerable Conjectures.

Paris, March 24.

A semi-official message, after stating that yesterday was a good day for the French, asks: What is the meaning of the enemy's counter-attacks? Are we in contact with a new German line or are the counter-attacks merely strong rearguard actions designed to delay our pursuit and facilitate regrouping? It is impossible to answer these questions for the present.

## French Make Further Progress.

London, March 25.

A French communiqué states:—North of the Somme we drove out the enemy as far as the outskirts of Savy, where the enemy took up a position on a line previously prepared with trenches. Our troops, between the Somme and the Oise, following up their success, attacked the enemy, who defended every foot of the ground; and drove him back a kilometre, north of Grand Sarcourt and Giberourt, which we seized. On the west bank of the Oise, between the suburbs of La Fore and Nord Vandeuil, two of the advanced forts fell into our hands. South of the Oise, despite the floods, we progressed considerably on the east bank of the Ailette and captured several villages. We threw back enemy rearguards in the Forest of Concy.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, March 24.

A German official message received by wireless states:—We stormed and took Russian positions between Solymata and Gubon Valley, making 500 prisoners.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Sweeping Measures Decided Upon.

Washington, March 24.

The Government has decided upon sweeping measures to follow the expected declaration by Congress of a state of war with Germany. The Government is determined to provide for every emergency and is preparing not for a short war. It is stated that steps much broader than mere attempts to protect merchantmen will be taken. Although as far as known no political alliance with the Entente is contemplated military and naval co-operation is possible and the Government will be unsparring with money and supplies for the Entente. Suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on Friday included a five billion dollar loan to the Entente.

## RUSSIA'S NEW DETERMINATION.

Petrograd, March 24.

M. Miliukoff, in a statement to journalists, declared that Russia would be faithful to all past alliances which would become stronger, more cordial and more sincere now that Russia possessed a regime similar to the Allies. It was Russia's duty to continue the struggle for liberty, for Russia and Europe. Russia was no longer a dead-weight in the alliance but a productive force. Henceforth all rumours of a separate peace must vanish finally, for it would be anti-National for freed Russia to come to an understanding with reactionary Germany.

## WAR FUNDS.

Patriotic Resolve by Hongkong Chinese.

A largely-attended meeting of the most influential Chinese in the Colony was held at the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday, when there were present the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, past and present, and also the representatives of the various guilds and mercantile associations of different districts, the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Justices of the Peace, as well as many coolies. There were in all about 500 people present.

Mr Wong Pak-chau, Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, presided, and other present included:—The Hon. Mr Wei Yuk, the Hon. Mr Lau Chu-pak, Mr Chan Kai-ming, Mr Ng Hon-tee, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr Un Kam-wah, Mr Au Tak, Mr Ho Tai-sang, Mr Wong Kwong-tin, Mr J. M. Wong, Mr Mok Teo-chin, Mr Chao Sui-kai, Mr Chin U-tin, Mr Lo Cho-sen and many others.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting, and said that they were assembled there to consider the question of how to raise a voluntary subscription to the British Government of between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000, such as was being done in other British possessions. Hongkong was a British possession and they had been living under the protection of the British Government and had made their fortunes—most of them under the British flag. It was their bounden duty to help to raise money to swell the fund, in order that the war could be brought to a quick termination. The question they were met there that afternoon to discuss, had already been before the Chinese Chamber of Commerce many times, but he regretted to say that no result had accrued, and he would request them to decide in some measure that afternoon what methods they were going to adopt to put the scheme on a proper working basis.

Mr Un Kam-wah proposed, Mr Lam Heung-lan seconded, and it was unanimously agreed, that by some ways or means the amount mentioned above should be raised.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk suggested that a committee should be formed to assist in making arrangements for the best method in which to raise the money, and the following men were elected:—The Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, Directors of the P. Leung Kuk, the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Police Reserve Committee, the District Watchman Committee, and the representatives of the various guilds and associations.

Letters were read by the Chairman from several guilds, suggesting that the landlords of property in the Colony should be approached with a view to their being persuaded to hand over half their rent for a month to the Fund, and that tenants should be prevailed upon to hand over the other half.

Mr Wong Kwong-tin said that Britain and China were fighting against a common enemy—the

German. He was a trader in Hongkong and had, as the Chairman had pointed out that many of them had done, made his money under the British flag. It was their duty to subscribe voluntarily to the Fund. China had severed relations with Germany, and there was every likelihood that she would join the Allies. It was up to them to supply the British Government as quickly as possible with as many silver bullets as they could. Britain, he would remind them, had plenty of money; she was financially strong, but he would ask them to look at her vast expenditure and remember that Mr. Buxar Law, replying to Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons, said that the estimated expenditure from February 11 to March 31 amounted, approximately, to \$7,260,000 daily. They must also remember the money Britain had advanced to the Allies and the Dominions, which showed that Britain was in a strong financial position. Yet, at the same time, the British Government could do with as much money as it could get hold of. They were there to try and raise over a million dollars, and he suggested that 40 per cent. of this should be raised from house rents and the remaining 60 per cent. from the income of business concerns. He had found, on looking up the assessment, that the rents amounted in 1916 to about \$12,000,000. Out of this, a quarter only of the property is owned by Europeans, and the rest is owned by Chinese. He proposed that those who could afford to pay \$50 a month for rent should pay half this sum to the Fund, while the other half should be subscribed by the landlord of the property. He had pleasure in announcing that a friend of his, Mr. Au Tak, had come forward, and, though he was not a rich man, had voluntarily contributed \$10,000. This gentleman said that he had made his money in Hongkong. He thought there were rich Chinese in Hongkong who could contribute much more than he did.

Sir Robert Ho Tung said that he had been fully with all that had been said by the Chairman and the last speaker, and he was prepared to subscribe \$25,000. He trusted that after the war there would be a revival of trade in Hongkong.

The meeting then closed, the Committee receiving instructions as to how to proceed with the matter of raising the proposed sum.

## Presentation.

At the office of the International Banking Corporation, Mr. P. D. H. Grant was this afternoon presented with a silver tea set by the members of the local staff, as a mark of respect on his approaching departure for home on leave.

## House-breaking.

Mr. W. H. Edley, of 37, Hollowood Road, has reported to the Police that early on Sunday morning his room was broken into, a lantern which was open being used by the thief. Money and jewellery to the value of \$225 were stolen.

## UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

"What is An Ideal Woman?"

On Sunday morning, Miss A. M. Pitts, of the St. Stephen's Girls' College, gave a most interesting lecture entitled: "What is an Ideal Woman?" before the members of the University and their friends, in St. John's Hall. The Rev. E. W. L. Martin, M. A., presided, and introduced Miss Pitts. He announced that, owing to indisposition, Miss Katherine Woo (the Principal of St. Paul's College) was unable to be present to introduce the subject: "Should Chinese ladies be admitted in the Hongkong University?" but he was pleased that Miss Pitts had come to speak to those present. There was a large attendance, including many visitors, and University students.

It was anticipated that Miss Pitts would introduce the question of woman's equality with men's, but this was not the line taken by the speaker. She said she did not come to plead women's rights. That day (March 25) was "Ladies Day," and it was a privilege to speak on the subject of "An Ideal Womanhood" to an audience for whom she felt a profound respect. She dwelt on the Christian ideal of womanhood—the character more than mere beauty in woman—quoting many illustrations of women celebrities, and appropriately citing passages from Longfellow and Wordsworth. She said women's education in China was the most important question for the young men of China to "tackle." Her statement was not based upon the assumption that women would, in any conceivable way, range themselves in opposition to men. Woman should be an ally to man. Her influence was infinite, and might often be a source of national strength. The special aptitudes and abilities of women, no less than the strict limitations imposed upon them by nature, must needs prevent them from occupying duties assigned to men and unassigned to women. It must, however, not be overlooked that, apart from the question of the full participation of women in certain spheres of life, there were ample opportunities for women to wield their much-needed good influence over those leaders of a great nation who take an active part both in framing and administering social legislation, and especially in matters which directly concern women. It seemed to her and many friends of China that the only thing which existing custom excluded women of China from doing were the things which they had proved that they were able to do. There was nothing to prevent women from having written great plays like those of Shakespeare, or music like the operas of Mozart. Things women were not allowed to do were the very things for which they were peculiarly qualified. Miss Pitts pointed out that all along the line of history reigning Queens had shown talents for rule, had occupied the thrones in difficult periods and had been distinguished by merit opposite to the conventional character of women. She concluded by saying that man's thoughts would be useful in giving width and largeness to those of woman folk, and women's in giving reality to those of men. Above all, she maintained that in the cultivation of the mind alone there were great dangers. Was not then the education of the future mothers of nations an essential question?

The Rev. E. W. L. Martin proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Pitts, to which the audience warmly responded; and a beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to her by the University. Mr. Martin also supplemented the remarks of Miss Pitts. He said that the difference between man and woman was not one of inferiority, but of diversity. The immutable laws of nature tended to assign to men certain public duties unassigned to women, and to women certain domestic duties unassigned to men. Between these two divisions lay, however, a vast field of action equally suited to both sexes. Therefore, the counterpoise provided by nature should continue to be maintained. Contributed by Victor Hui Tang.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## FREE-AND FAIR-TRADE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Recently a controversy cropped up in the local Press about the relative cheapness of Chinese and European goods. Assuming that each side of the game, they are both entitled to place in the sun and take their chances.

There is, however, a trade in which Chinese take advantage of the Free Trade which, with certain limitations, is allowed in the waters of this Colony. These limitations (the Port-Board of Trade-regulations) are often handled by Chinese competitors against Britons in a very haphazard way.

To explain: I have seen, on many occasions, river boats, flying the Chinese flag, with British or alien officers in charge, loaded down to their gunwales in broad daylight, the load-line being conspicuous by its invisibility. The officers dare not kick, for they lose their jobs if they do; so this sort of very free—but very unfair—trade should be stopped by the Authorities. Just as it is obvious who gains by these flagrant breaches of Port Regulations, so it is equally obvious who the sufferers are. The British firms—who, no doubt, pay the Government on excess profits—are running their boats with loadlines well above water, and it must be a source of annoyance for the officers of their ships to see a boat leave the wharf next to them loaded "down to the scuppers," while they depart, an hour or so late, "flying light." Also, the foreigners in the Chinese ships boast that they get better wages—another source of annoyance; and it is obvious where the extra money comes from.

The writer has been informed by a Captain of one of the Regulation-breakers' boats that, on his representing to the owners that he was leaking so badly that it was dangerous to take in all the cargo that had been brought on the wharf, he found the atmosphere so warm that he moved to a cooler job! Again, the Captain of a deep-sea steamer under the British flag, owned by Chinese, found that the load-line had been moved eight inches up and had it re-moved to its proper position. He was relieved shortly after, but got \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal. Thereafter his name did not sound pleasant to Chinese shipowners' ears, so he left China for pastures new!

Apart from their liabilities to the War Funds and ship-officers' funds, British companies, their shareholders and many others are out of pocket through such unfair competition, and a little healthy activity on the part of the authorities would soon put a stop to such capers and bring a little grist to more than one deserving mill.

Yours, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

P.S.—On entering the fresh water of Canton River these boats "submerge" still more!

Hongkong, March 23rd, 1917.

THE WAR TAX QUESTION.

Sir,—With reference to the article appearing in your paper of the 22nd inst. regarding the Hongkong Chinese and war taxes, may I point out the fact that "60 guilds in Hongkong" as quoted by you is incomplete, as there are great numbers of rich Chinese who are not included in any of these guilds. Not only that but, as far as I understand, some of the Chinese bankers are unwilling to be admitted as members of the guild. Furthermore, what about the general providers in this Colony? They are doing every kind of business. Do you think that such general providers will regard themselves as members of any guild? And what about those Chinese who are doing their import and export business and who call their firms "Foreign Hong"? These no doubt are excluded from any guild. Under the above circumstances, I think an association for Hongkong Chinese should be formed, and all the

## RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

Entries for the Governor's Cup Competition.

For the Rifle Championship Meeting, which is to take place at Stonecutter's range on Saturday, April 7, (and not on Easter Sunday or Good Friday, as previously announced) the following entries have so far been received:—Naik Abdullah Lhan and Lo, Naik Ali Sher Khan, 18th Infantry; Subadar Bhaghet Singh and Jemadar Biraji Lam, 74th Punjab; O. M. Sgt. Black, R.E.; Leading Signaller Bailey, R.N.; Corpl. Carmichael, H.K.V.R.; P. C. O'ay, H.K.P.; Bandmaster Christian, 75th Punjab; Corpl. Crook, R.E.; Chief Petty Officer Cree, R.N.; Q. M. Sergeant Dawson, H.K.V.R.; Sepoy Dwar Ali Khan, 18th Infantry; Petty Officer Edmond, R.N.; Jemadar Fatah Mohd, 74th Punjab; Havildar Fatah Mohd Khan, 18th Infantry; Naik Faddar Khan, 18th Infantry; Asst. Supt. Franks, H.K.P.R.; Pte. Goodman, H. K. V. R.; Inspector Grant, H.K.P.; Sergeant Grimitt, H.K.P.; L/Naik Hassan Mahd Khan, 18th Infantry; Co. Sgt. Major Heath, 87 Co. R.G.A.; Corpl. Heath, H.K.V.O.; Trooper Hooge, H.K.P.R.; Sergeant House, R.M.L.I.; L/Naik Isammuddin Khan, 18th Infantry; Pte. A. Jenkins, H.K.V.R.; Naik Kamraddin Khan, 18th Infantry; Chief Inspr. Lammert, H.K.P.R.; Petty officer Loach, R.N.; Opl. Lyon, H.K.V.R.; Sergeant R. Marks, H.K.P.; Havildar Mir Aulad Ali, Sepoy Nabi Bakhsh Khan, Subadar Niaz Ahmad Khan, Sepoy Nizamuddin Khan and Sepoy Naradin Khan, 18th Infantry; Sergeant Perkins, H.K.P.; Mr. A. G. Pile, H. M. Dockyard; Sergeant Pitt, H.K.P.; Sepoy Rahmat Ali Khan, 18th Infantry; Trooper Relph, H.K.P.R.; Drummer Balia Khan 18th Infantry; Mr. E. Saar, Naval Yard; L/Naik Sikander Khan 18th Infantry; Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, H.K.P.R.; Captain Taylor, 87th Co. R.G.A.; Lieut. Thornhill, H.K.V.R.; Sergeant Watering, R.M.L.I.; Sergeant Whitelaw, H.K.V.O.; Deputy Supt. Woodhouse, H.K.P.; Sergeant Woolley, H.K.V.R.; Mr. F. W. Wright, H. M. Dockyard. The list closes on Friday, March 30. The entrance fee of \$1, if unpaid, should be paid by that date.

The Hon. Mr. Oland Severn has offered a cup for the runner-up. All Competitors and range officers are invited to tiffin with the Hongkong Police Reserve on the range.

A service of launches will be published.

Competitors are reminded of the following, which was published some time ago:—Alteration in Conditions: Condition 3, relating to sights, is amended and permits the use of a "Sliding V" on service rifles which have been issued without any windage attachment, provided the pattern of "Sliding V" desired to be used is approved on or before Tuesday, March 20. One pattern of "Sliding V" has already been approved and may be seen on application to Inspector H. A. Lammert, 4, Duddell Street.

TO-DAS'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT PIANO by Chappell & Co. in perfect condition, \$200; a bargain. Apply Box 1269 of "Hongkong Telegraph."

guilds should be requested to co-operate with all the firms, capitalists, merchants and others who are at present excluded from the guilds, and should subscribe monthly war contributions until the war is over. They should also make out articles and conditions of such associations.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, March 24, 1917.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE FOOD SCARCITY AT HOME.

London, March 23. During the food debate in the House of Commons, Mr. C. Bathurst, replying, pointed out that the poorer classes of Great Britain were not suffering as badly as those in other belligerent countries. He undertook to consider measures to prevent the operation of the regulations through the people purchasing from different grocers. Potatoes might last till the new crop if well-to-do people temporarily forbore consumption. A drastic new Food Order will shortly be issued.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 23. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our patrols encountered detachments of some strength at a number of points between Etrepas, Beaumont le Cambray and Pannu. We drove off counter-attacks at Aizecourt le Bas, Beaumont and Pannu and progressed in the neighbourhood of Ecoust and Croilles. We carried out a successful eastward of Arras. The enemy threw up a large mine north of Neuville St. Vaast without inflicting damage. We effectively bombarded the enemy trenches south-eastward of Loos and to the east of Vermelles.

London, March 24. Another French communiqué says:—between the Somme and the Oise troops, with determination and dash, carried out a completely successful offensive and the enemy, despite a desperate resistance, was driven back on a wide front for a distance ranging from two to four kilometres. North and east of St. Quentin canal and north-east of Argny, we pushed our detachments as far as the heights dominating the valley of the Oise. The Germans caused floods in this region, the town of Lafere being inundated. South of the Oise we continued to cross the Ailette north of Soissons. Our troops made considerable progress towards Margival. No enemy attacks north-west of Reims failed under our barrage and machine gun fire. The enemy was considerably judging by a number of bodies hung up on entanglements.

London, March 24. The operations between St. Quentin and La Fere have now developed a battle on classic lines. The trench, following close on the heels of the retreating Germans, forced passage over the canal to the west of St. Quentin. On Tuesday the Germans turned on their pursuers savagely and attempted to throw back the French, who were not only held the ground, but developed a great offensive yesterday, well clearing the canal.

The weight of the French attack was to be thrown into this region, which a network of canals plays a most important part in the battle. The line at present shows a sharp dent to the north of the Oise, pointing towards La Fere, the ding of which was probably due to the French progress, which like continues across the Ailette and the great forest of Saint Jean, on the southern outskirts which the French are progressing from Soissons towards Laon.

The British also threaten St. Quentin from the north-west, through Vermand. Thus both the British and French armies are likely to participate in possibly the greatest open battle since the Marne.

London, March 24. French communiqué states:—of St. Quentin Canal, during night, we extended our positions appreciably. At certain points reached the western bank of the north of La Fere. We also pressed on the eastern bank of Ailette. Our fire stopped enemy attempts against small posts in the direction of Berry au Bac and also of Rheims and west of Somme.

London, March 24. German official message received renews:—On both sides of the Somme and the Oise the enemy is far forward hesitatingly, frequently retreating, and is being hampered by our measures, pushed the French to the west of Fere, Ailette Plain, Neuville Margival.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

The Hague, March 23. The Government has rejected the German proposal which, though disclaiming culpability for the sinking of the seven ships mentioned on the 22nd ult., offers to put the owners in a position to hire German ships on favourable conditions. The owners have consequently decided not to accept the German offer to compensate the torpedoed crews.

Ymuiden, March 24. The sole survivor of a capsized boat of the s.s. Healdton has landed.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

New York, March 24. Newspapers and prominent bankers are supporting the proposed extension of a billion dollars credit to the Allies.

The "New York Sun's" Washington correspondent says that President Wilson has decided to ask Congress for such authorization. The "Tribune" shows how financial support would do immense harm to Germany and suggests unlimited credit. The "World" advocates outright a gift of a billion dollars to France.

Washington, March 24. The Government has decided upon steps to meet the German situation. These include preparation for an effective aggressive warfare, in addition to measures for the protection of shipping. It is not decided whether they will send an army to Europe, but the army and navy resources are available to meet any demands. The first step is expected to be the supplying of money to the Allies.

The Cabinet anticipating that Congress would give its approval of war discussed on March 23 the measures for the speeding up of munitions. It is recognized that the munitioning of America's army and navy must not decrease the supplies going to the Allies.

Legislation passed at New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island demanded universal service and voted money for defence. Recruiting bodies are being formed in many cities and Public Safety Committees are being formed everywhere.

Washington, March 24. American enthusiasm for the war is mounting zealously. Eastern cities are copying immediately New York's mass meeting to demand an immediate declaration of war. The Middle West is aroused by the torpedoing of the Healdton, and Germany's reported expectation of war within forty-eight hours is convincing all of the inevitability of war. Leading journals throughout the country are urging wholehearted action. The newspaper the "World," which is in closest touch with the Administration, says "Let us declare war now." The State Department discounts the reported eleventh hour neutral mediation, pointing out that it cannot be considered unless on Germany's abandonment of submarineism.

## FRENCH BATTLESHIP SUNK.

Paris, March 24. An official report states: The battleship Danton was struck by two torpedoes when in the Mediterranean on the 19th inst. She sank in half an hour; 800 were saved and 200 drowned.

[The Danton was a battleship of 18,028 tons, built at Brest and completed in 1911 at a cost of £2,068,000. She had a speed of 20.18 knots, was armed with four 12-in. and twelve 8.4-in. guns besides smaller guns, and her peace complement was 690 officers and men.]

## THE NEW RUSSIAN REGIME.

Petrograd, March 24. The entourage of the ex-Tsar and ex-Tsaritsa at Tsarskoe Selo includes Madame Vyrobova, the patroness of the late priest Rasputin and arch-traitor and panderer to Imperial weaknesses and superstitions. Rasputin's coffin has been disinterred at Tsarskoe Selo pending removal elsewhere for burial. Recent revelations show the extent to which M. Protopopoff deluded his fellow ministers into the belief that no trouble could be anticipated. The Ministers only awoke to fact when the revolution began. A Cabinet manifesto impresses the necessity of unremitting work and strict discipline in order to overcome the enemy. It states that a German victory would mean the restoration to power of the Emperor. A Liberty Loan is being issued to the amount of three milliard roubles at five per cent, the price being 80. Flogging and chaining is being abolished in the prisons.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## THE NEW RUSSIAN REGIME.

Petrograd, March 24. The War Minister, M. Gitchoff, has issued a somewhat sensational proclamation which says:—"The enemy is threatening Petrograd. He is daily concentrating reinforcements, munitions and food on the northern front. Petrograd is swarming with spies, and it is imperative that we should fight them, but the difficulty is to unmask the traitors who are nefariously operating in all classes, professions and trades, wearing all kinds of uniforms as disguises. Citizens, be on your guard. The danger is great, be prudent. Do not betray secrets of National Defence."

Petrograd, March 24. The Central Committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party has declared in favour of a democratic republic.

## KAISER SENDS MESSAGES.

Amsterdam, March 24. A German official report says:—The Kaiser has sent a letter to the King of Bavaria in which he states:—"We owe our brilliant carrying out of the great army movement on the western front firstly to the successful action of your son Ruprecht, whose performance deserves the highest appreciation and historically will be a page of glory. It is my extraordinary joy to inform you thereof."

Amsterdam, March 24. The Kaiser has sent a message to Field Marshal Hindenburg saying:—"The movements on the front in France are most important for the general situation on the western front. You and General Ludendorff decided upon this measure, thus creating a new base for further warfare."

## BULGARIAN ATROCITIES EXPOSED.

Corfu, March 24. An authoritative Serbian statement concerning the investigations into the conditions of liberated Macedonia reveal the most ghastly Bulgarian atrocities, which the escaped Serbians state are continuing. Police powers were placed in the hands of local committees, who proceeded to massacre over a wide area. Mayors, school teachers and others suspected of being pro-Serbian. The Mayors were killed with the bayonet and one was wrapped in cloth soaked in petrol and burned alive. A hundred and four were murdered during the first day's occupation of Prilep and Krushovo. The committees in an open and wholesale manner blackmailed and plundered the well-to-do and poor alike.

## RUMOURED INVASION OF ITALY.

Rome, March 24. Commenting on the rumours that the Central Powers contemplate an invasion of Italy the "Corriere della Sera" says:—"Austria is massing forty divisions on the Italian front and it is not yet possible to say how many Germany could add out of her 240 divisions. The newspaper urges that if all the enemy's reserves are massed against Italy the Allies reserves must be used in Italy's defence."

## NEWS FROM RUSSIAN FRONTS.

London, March 24. A Russian official message received by wireless states: The enemy attacked between the rivers Sulcha and Chvanich, causing us to withdraw two-thirds of a mile to the east. We occupied Kerind on March 17, when the Turks destroyed by setting on fire.

## GERMANY'S GRAVE INTERNAL SITUATION.

Rome, March 24. Private reports from Germany state: The internal situation is grave and is causing serious apprehension. The Government has proclaimed a State of siege of all the principal towns owing to the riots and attempted risings which have occurred almost everywhere. Even the Berlin population is threatening to demand the end of the war. There are some what similar reports from Amsterdam but it is impossible to confirm them.

## SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

## King's Grave Warning.

The Daily Telegraph of January 17 says:—

The Riksdag was opened to-day by the following speech from the Throne:—

Gentlemen—Grievous is this hour in which the King and the Riksdag meet again to face the common responsibilities which the security and future of the kingdom impose on them. I bid you welcome at this moment, when you have met to prosecute your important labours. I wish on this occasion to address both to you and to the whole nation a serious appeal. This is already the third year that the world-war has raged with growing fury. Up to the present we have been able, by the grace of God, to avoid being drawn into it, but its effects have not any the less inflicted on us many sufferings. The longer the conflict lasts the greater become our difficulties, and we cannot, and must not, shut our eyes to the profound gravity of the present hour. It is necessary for the Swedish people to remember this, and in the troubled circumstances in which we find ourselves to realize that they must put an end to conflicts which might divide the nation. All internal dissensions aggravates peculiarly the difficulties of my task. Unity among our citizens, on the other hand, facilitates the realisation of the end I have set out to attain with the consent of the entire country, which is to assure the liberty and sovereignty of the kingdom, and to safeguard her neutrality. The state of special preparation to which I have judged it indispensable to bring our land and sea forces must still be maintained. The increasing extent to which the operations of war have been carried on in our territorial waters has necessitated extraordinary measures. The unanimous demonstrations which occurred in the last session of the Riksdag regarding the question of the Aland Islands are of assistance to me in my efforts to effect a solution of this question in conformity with the vital interests of Sweden.

The duty of all neutral States to maintain international law, the care of common and legitimate interests, the desire to contribute to the establishment of a durable peace, assuring in the future their position and their free development, induced Sweden to enter into relations with other neutral Powers, especially with the two other Scandinavian kingdoms, with a view to common deliberations and decisions. I trust that the co-operation already effected between the neutral States will still further be strengthened and extended. The lack of foodstuffs caused by the war in the world's stocks, as well as the hindrances placed in the way of our imports by the belligerent Powers, have brought with them for our people difficulties which daily become more accentuated. In order to guarantee the import of necessary goods without, however, compromising other essential interests, I have entered into negotiations with certain belligerent Powers. The question of the purchase in foreign markets of foodstuffs of which our country is most in need and of their transport to Sweden on equitable conditions is attracting my special attention and care. The necessity of assuring a fair distribution of indispensable foodstuffs decided me to issue regulations which entail considerable interference with the life of the individual. With a view to decrease by measures tending to a reduction in price, the effects of the high price of living, I intend to submit to you bills which will involve heavy State expenditure. The efforts of the State to aid the weak members of society will only be crowned with complete success if the nation supports them by a loyal voluntary co-operation and if it learns in the rough school of the present time to understand better the solidarity of all and to free itself from the lust of immediate gain. I intend to ask you for credits for war houses to State officials, for an increase of pensions, and for other grants to certain officials.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$370

North Chinas n. \$150

Unions n. \$390

Yangtszes n. ex 73 \$235

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$155

H. K. Fires b. \$362½

## SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$102

Steamboats s. \$184½

Indos (Def.) ss. \$126½

Indos (Pref.) n. \$11½

Shells n. 108½

Ferries n. \$33

## REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$125

Malabons ss. \$30

## MINING.

Kailans n. 56½

Langkats b. \$18

Raubs s. \$235

Tronohs s. 30½

Urals n. 28½

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;C.

H. K. Wharves s. \$81

Kowloon Docks b. &amp; ss. \$127

Shai Docks n. \$87

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$92

H. K. Hotels n. \$102

Land Invest. b. \$94

H'phreys Est. s. \$635

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands n. \$80

West Points b. \$70

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$147½

Kung Yiks n. \$13

Shai Cottons b. \$117½

Yangtzepeeps b. \$5

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$8

China Light &amp; P. sa. \$475

Providents s. \$810

Dairy Farms b. \$23

Green Islands b. \$830

H. K. Electric b. \$43½

H. K. Ice Co., n. \$160

Ropes n. \$39

Steel Foundries n. \$710

Trams, Low Level b. \$930

Trams, Peak, old n. \$1

Trams, Peak, new n. \$1

Laundries n. \$34

U. Waterboats n. \$162

Watsons s. &amp; ss. \$7

Wm. Powells n. \$5

Morning Posts n. \$29

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY MARCH 26, 1917.

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T ..... 2/3½

Demand ..... 2/3 15/16

30 d/s ..... 2/4

60 d/s ..... 2/4½

4 m/s ..... 2/4 3/16

T/T Shanghai ..... Nom.

T/T Singapore ..... 98¾

T/T Japan ..... 108

C/T India ..... Nom.

Demand, India ..... Nom.

T/T San Francisco co &amp; New York 55¾

T/T Java ..... 136¾

T/T Marks ..... Nom.

T/T Francs ..... 322½

Demand, Paris ..... 323

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C ..... 2/4 11/16

4 m/s. D/P ..... 2/4 13/16

6 m/s. L/C ..... 2/4 15/16

30 d/s. Sydney &amp; Melbourne ..... 2/4 15/16

30 d/s. San Francisco &amp; New York 56½

4 m/s. Marks ..... Nom.

4 m/s. Francs ..... 324½

6 m/s. Francs ..... 324½

Demand, Germany ..... Nom.

Demand, New York 55¾

T/T Bombay ..... Nom.

Demand, Bombay ..... Nom.

T/T Calcutta ..... Nom.

Demand, Calcutta ..... Nom.

Demand, Manila ..... 110½

Demand, Singapore 98¾

On Haiphong ..... 3½ prem.

On Saigon ..... 2½ prem.

On Bangkok ..... 66¼

Sovereign ..... 855 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 484½

Bar Silver, per oz. 35¾

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Thence ... 20 cts. places 84½ d/s.

Chinese ... 10 " 84½ d/s.

Hongkong 20 cts. places 84½ d/s.

Hongkong 10 " 84½ d/s.

Hongkong 10 " 84½ d/s.

Hongkong 10 " 84½ d/s.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3½ per annum.

For 6 Months 4½ per annum.

For 12 Months 4½ per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. " " " "

9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. " " " "

10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. " " " "

11:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon " " " "

12:00 Noon to 1:00 P.M. " " " "

1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. " " " "

2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. " " " "

3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. " " " "

4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. " " " "

5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. " " " "

6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. " " " "

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4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. " " " "

5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. " " " "

6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. " " " "



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**WEDNESDAY, the 28th, March 1917.**

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

## A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—  
Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, blackwood tables & flower stands, teak writing tables, ornaments, engravings oil paintings, carpets, etc. etc.  
Oak extension dining table, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner wagon, dinner service, glass ware etc. etc.  
Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

- Also  
1 Apollo Grand Piano.  
2 Typewriters (new).  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1917.**

commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at No. 1, Gordon Terrace,  
Hanoi Road, Kowloon.

## A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)  
On view from Thursday, the 29th, inst.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from P. W. Goldring, Esq. to sell by Public Auction on  
**SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1917.**

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central (1st floor).

## A Quantity of Office Furniture

comprising:—  
Typewriters, Steel Safes, writing desks & chairs, electric table fans, blackwood armchairs & lamp stands, etc.

Also  
On view from Friday, the 30th, inst.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.  
MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

FOR SALE.  
24 "I Z" Slazenger Tennis Rackets.  
35 dozen "M & T" Superior Golf Balls.  
10 dozen Slazenger Tennis Balls.  
10 pieces back stop tennis netting.

Apply:  
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS  
OF RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND MUSCLES.  
THE NEW THERAPY  
OF DR. J. W. B. DAWSON.  
This is a new and powerful method of treating the above ailments, and is the only one that is guaranteed to cure them. It is a simple and easy method, and can be performed by anyone. It is a great relief to all sufferers, and is a great discovery of the age.  
Apply to:  
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
16, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

Apply:  
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## NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917,** at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917.

## HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on **WEDNESDAY 28th instant,** to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 18th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at **NOON, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on **THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.**

By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

THE THIRTY-FIRST Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on **THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.**

By Order,  
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Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

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## NOTICES.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING  
CO., LTD.  
NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on **FRIDAY the 30th instant, at NOON,** for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after **WEDNESDAY the 4th April.**

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from **SATURDAY 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April,** both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on **WEDNESDAY the 4th April,** and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LARRAK & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from **THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917,** both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from **TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1917,** both days INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917.

## ASAHI BEER.

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN.

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## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; all manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the coupons of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of on-going and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Zai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.  
Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au Yu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Simsbau and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Nammei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.

Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shok Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shok Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.40—Pressure has increased moderately over Japan and decreased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has weakened but remains stationary over N. China; a depression which crossed Japan yesterday is indicated to the east of Hokkaido.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the northern part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.93 inches, against an average of 5.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy with drizzling rain, improving later.

2 Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.